

## Libya denies involvement in Chad

BEIRUT (R) — Libya Sunday denied Sudanese charges that it was trying to overthrow the Chadian government but said it would oppose attempts to turn Chad into an anti-Libyan base. The Sudan News Agency Saturday quoted a senior Sudanese official as saying Libya was helping mercenaries under its command to occupy a Chadian town with the aim of overthrowing the government of Hissene Habre. The Libyan news agency JANA quoted a Foreign Liaison Bureau (foreign ministry) source as saying the aim of the Sudanese charges was to cover up plans by Sudan and Egypt to intervene in Chad "to serve imperialist objectives in the region." The source said Libya remained neutral in the Chadian issue.

Jeif in 15

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## Jordanian-Palestinian committee to meet

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian-Palestinian Joint Committee for Supporting the Self-determination of the People in the Occupied Arab Territories is due to meet here on May 27 to discuss the recent Jordanian measures on travel across the River Jordan's two bridges, according to a report in Al Ra'i newspaper Sunday. It said that Khalil Al Wazir, a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization's executive committee, held talks on the subject last Thursday with Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim.

## Lebanon briefs Sana'a on pullout agreement

BAHRAIN (R) — Lebanese Finance Minister Adel Hamiyeh Sunday briefed North Yemeni President Ali Abdulla Saleh on the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement, the Saudi Press Agency said. In a dispatch from the North Yemen capital Sana'a, it said Mr. Hamiyeh also delivered a message to President Saleh from Lebanese President Amin Gemayel outlining Lebanon's situation. Mr. Hamiyeh arrived in Sana'a Saturday night. He is due to visit South Yemen later.

## Israeli detained for smashing Arab cars

TEL AVIV (R) — A Jewish youth in the Israeli-occupied West Bank township of Kiryat Arba was arrested for allegedly damaging Arab cars, Israeli security forces said Saturday. Police were also searching for two other youths involved in slashing car tyres belonging to Arabs.

## Libyans protest Lebanon pact

BEIRUT (R) — Thousands of Libyans demonstrated Sunday in Tripoli and other Libyan towns in protest against the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement, the Libyan news agency JANA reported.

## Fresh clashes as Gandhi tours Kashmir

NEW DELHI (R) — One person was killed and 18 injured as fresh clashes flared in the North Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir in the run-up to June 5 elections, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said Sunday. The renewed violence, in which at least three people have died and 400 have been injured in the past two weeks of electioneering, coincided with a campaign tour of the mountain state by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

## Tunisian envoy arrives in Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi arrived here Sunday for a four-day official visit to Syria during which he will have talks with President Hafez Al Assad and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam. The official Syrian news agency SANA said the Tunisian minister was carrying a message to President Assad from President Habib Bourguiba on the current situation and questions of mutual interest.

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## PLO chairman blames 'Arab regimes' for unrest among forces

## Arafat says revolt will not shake PLO

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat Sunday blamed "Arab regimes" for spurring a revolt by dissident commando officers in Lebanon and said it would not shake the PLO.

He was speaking at a rally in a Palestinian refugee camp outside the northern port of Tripoli apparently to raise support against the peaceful protest by officers in his own Fateh group in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley.

In Damascus earlier, a spokesman for leftist Fateh dissident Abu Saleh said the officers had rejected conciliation moves by Fateh's Central Committee Saturday night aimed at ending the revolt.

Referring to the dissidents, Mr. Arafat said: "You may ask me about the clamour in the Bekaa. I tell you that the mountain was in labour and gave birth to a mouse."

"These are Arab attempts which we are used to. They will not shake us. No Arab regime with its money or arms can confront the Palestine revolution," he said, without naming any Arab states.

The dissidents began their revolt in protest at military appointments made by Mr. Arafat and later issued a series of political demands, including calling on the PLO leader not to abandon "armed struggle."

But Mr. Arafat Sunday defended his pursuit of peaceful ways to end the Middle East crisis, saying the PLO's talks with Jordan on joint political moves were still open.

Jordan last month broke off talks with the PLO after the two sides failed to agree on a joint approach to Middle East peace during several months of talks.

"I say I have not closed the talks with Jordan," he declared. He also defended a plan, agreed with Jordan before the talks were broken off, to establish a link between Jordan and a future Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"We proposed a union between two parliaments or governments... we would proclaim a central government and a central army," he said.

### Fateh mutiny

A group of Fateh officers in eastern Lebanon began a "corrective movement" against the appointment of military commanders whom they deemed to have performed poorly during Israel's advance through southern Lebanon last June.

They later accused Mr. Arafat of seeking to abandon the "armed struggle" and called for a clear commitment not to withdraw PLO



DEMAND FOR RIGHT TO ABORTION: Spanish police Friday try to disperse a group of demonstrators, mostly women, who had chained themselves together, demanding the right to abortion, which is banned under Spanish law (A.P. wirephoto)

## Wazzan urges Syria to withdraw

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon called on Syria Sunday to withdraw its estimated 40,000 troops from the country and test Israel's pledge to pull out if Damascus does the same.

Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan, speaking to the Lebanese magazine Monday Morning, underlined the importance of Syrian cooperation in implementing last Tuesday's agreement on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

He said: "Should Syria agree to withdraw us, only then will it be known whether Israel will withdraw or not."

Mr. Wazzan added: "If for whatever reason there is no Israeli withdrawal, the effect on the general conditions of Lebanon and the region as a whole will be of the utmost gravity."

In Paris, Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem predicted to reporters that Syria would probably negotiate soon on troop withdrawal.

Syria says the plan, by allowing

Close observers of the PLO in Damascus are confident that Mr. Arafat can ride out the protest. They say Mr. Arafat has a built-in majority inside his organisation, and affirm that even his harshest critics on the PLO's left wing accept that he is irreplaceable.

Dissident fighters at the Bekaa Valley village of Choueiri, about five kilometres behind the Syrian-Israeli front line, told a Reuter reporter on Friday the rebellion was not against Mr. Arafat himself but against his "deviations."

The PLO has an estimated 6,000-8,000 men beside Syrian forces in northern and eastern Lebanon facing Israeli troops in the south.

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The PLO sources said Fateh had

scheduled a meeting of its 74-member revolutionary council for the South Yemeni capital of Aden within the next few days. It will discuss the dissident movement and prepare for a full-scale Fateh congress as demanded by the dissidents.

Asked by Reuters in Bahrain whether the television report was correct, Mr. Iskander replied: "Believe me, I have no idea and I was there yesterday."

But Mr. Hussein added that the cabinet reaffirmed Kuwait's concern over Lebanon's in-

dependence and sovereignty.

Syria, whose attitude is vital to the accord, has rejected it. The Kuwaiti cabinet met shortly after.

Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskander had delivered a message from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to Kuwaiti ruler Sheik Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

Mr. Iskander, one of two Syrian

envoys sent to explain Syria's rejec-

tion of the agreement to Arab rulers, later arrived in Bahrain before heading on to Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

He began his tour in Saudi Arabia where he saw King Fahd Saturday as Lebanon state television

said Saudi Arabia might try to ar-

range a summit between Mr. Assad

and Lebanese President Amin

Gemayel to try to bridge their dif-

ferences.

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# HOME NEWS

## NCC criticises ministry over low tomato prices

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Agriculture came under heavy criticism Saturday both for its agricultural policies and its handling of the surplus in Jordan Valley tomato production.

Criticism came at a meeting of the Agricultural Committee of the National Consultative Council (NCC), chaired by NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar, and was directed at the meagre prices which the government said it will offer for tomatoes to be turned into paste.

Committee member Mahmoud Al Kayed questioned the government's policy of granting loans to farmers and implementing millions of dinars worth of agricultural projects when it intends to pay only a mere 35 fils per kilo for tomatoes to be processed at the factory.

The government's announcement of such low tomato prices has resulted in a reduction of the crop's prices on the local markets and most importantly has led to a noticeable decline in this year's tomato exports. Mr. Kayed said.

### Badran views new airport

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Saturday made a tour of inspection of the Queen Alia International Airport which is due to be inaugurated Wednesday May 23. Jordan's Independence and Army Day.

The prime minister, accompanied by the ministers of the interior, transport and public works, visited the various sections.

### Police nab thief in act

AMMAN (J.T.) — A roving police patrol in Amman has caught a burglar red-handed while he was trying to enter a store in the Wadi Saqra business quarter of downtown.

A police spokesman said that 23-year-old Samir Hussein Hassan had broken open the store's padlock and was raising the main door when the police spotted him.

abolishment of a Syrian importation corporation which lays down detailed tomatoes specifications for tomato imports, which are often not met by the Jordanian crop.

In addition, he said, Jordan is now rapidly losing its markets in Iraq and the Gulf countries because these countries have now increased their local production of tomatoes.

Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudi who also attended the meeting, blamed the recent Syrian measures for the farmers' losses this year, and stressed that the government is not in a position to raise the price of tomatoes for processing purposes above 35 fils.

Tomatoes are now flooding the local markets due to the unusual abundance of production this year, the minister added.

Agricultural Credit Corporation Director Sami Sunna called on the government to help farmers to diversify their crops in the Jordan Valley with the aim of avoiding future crop surpluses and marketing problems.

Some of the participants of the 10-kilometre road race organised by the Amman Marriott Hotel Sunday (Petra photo)

## 400 compete in Amman fun run

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — It was an atmosphere of a grand carnival at the Amman Marriott Hotel Friday afternoon when the hotel organised its annual "Classic 10-Kilometre Road Race."

More than 2,000 people, young and old alike, thronged the course and the front gardens of the hotel to applaud the race contestants, who began their laborious way through the heart of Amman at 4 p.m., after the loud bang of a gun triggered by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid.

Predictably enough, the major honours were bagged by members of the Jordan Armed Forces, led by Abdulla Mansour who clocked 31.41 minutes and Ali Awad in 32.20 minutes, although third position went to a non-army contestant, Mit'eb Al Fawzi.

More than 400 people took part in the annual event. From nine-year-old Fazyk Al Dweib to 65-year-old Jock Blockley, both of whom were honoured by the organisers for finishing the race, the enthusiasm was very much evident throughout. Oddly enough, both the youngest and the oldest clocked approximately the same time — Dweib at 49.38 minutes and Blockley at 49.03.

Among the women, first place went to 19-year-old Amneh Odeh in 43.19 minutes, followed by Khoud Al Najjar (17) and Hanna Garabilyah and her twin sister Mona.

"We wish to do something for the community," Haile Anguilar, general manager of the Amman Marriott told the Jordan Times, when asked to comment on the organising of the race. He pointed out that for every contestant in the race, the hotel donates one dinar to the Al Hussein Society for the Physically Handicapped.

Mr. Anguilar also pointed out that the Amman Marriott is the only hotel in Amman employing five physically handicapped persons in its staff.

"We are very much encouraged by the enthusiasm displayed by the Jordanian public," he said, adding that "such enthusiasm is one of the major motives which prompted us to organise the event in spite of a number of difficulties."

"We hope to learn from the lessons of the last two races and would like to improve the organisation of the race in the coming years," Mr. Anguilar said.

The event, which was originally scheduled to take place Friday was postponed to Sunday due to technical reasons.

## Parliamentary team to return visit, says Romanian official

BAGHDAD (J.T.) — A Romanian parliamentary delegation is expected to visit Jordan in the autumn in return for a visit to Romania earlier this year by a Jordanian parliamentary delegation, according to Mr. Ioan Ceterki, head of a Romanian parliamentary delegation now on a visit to Iraq.

Mr. Ceterki praised the existing Jordanian-Romanian ties and said that their friendship is being strengthened for the benefit of both peoples.

Mr. Ceterki said that the Palestinian problem constitutes the crux of the whole Middle East issue, which should be settled with the total withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem, and the recognition of Palestinian people's rights in their homeland.

Romania is quite willing to participate in any dialogue or effort aimed at achieving a just and comprehensive settlement in the region, Mr. Ceterki concluded.

## Jordan attends talks on tourism in Iraq

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Jordan is one of several countries taking part in a week-long regional conference on tourism, which is being held in the Iraqi capital.

The conference is focusing on ways of informing the world about Iraq's tourist attractions, according to Mr. Faisal Abu Nowar,

assistant president of the Jordan Society of Travel Agents.

Mr. Abu Nowar said during the conference that he will inform the delegates on the archaeological sites in Jordan and the facilities which the Jordanian government normally extends to tourists visiting the country.

## Tarawneh praises 'brotherly' conference

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Speaker of the Senate Ahmad Tarawneh has praised the recommendations issued by the Third Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) Conference which ended here Friday.

Mr. Tarawneh, who represented Jordan at the conference along with a delegation from the

Senate, commanded in particular the "brotherly atmosphere and cooperation" which prevailed throughout the sessions.

In his comments, which were published in Baghdad Sunday, Mr. Tarawneh also paid tribute to the successes which the Iraqi army and people had achieved in war.

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JET IN JORDAN

**HIGHLIGHTS****NEWS IN BRIEF****Ministry to organise variety show**

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education will organise a variety show at the Palace of Culture Monday as part of the country's celebrations of Independence and Army Day on May 25. The show, in which scouts and guides from various government will take part, is to be held under the patronage of the Minister of Education Sa'ad Al Tal.

**Paramedics watch defence display**

AMMAN (Petra) — Students from the paramedical school at the Princess Alia Community College Saturday visited the Civil Defence Department and toured its various sections. The students were briefed by civil defence officials on the department's activities and duties in both peace and wartime. They were also shown civil defence displays on first aid and fire fighting operations which are normally given to schools.

**Fine Art festival held**

AMMAN (Petra) — Students from the Institute of Fine Arts and Music Sunday evening held its annual festival at the Department of Culture and Arts in Amman. The institute's trainees sang Arabic songs, and played a variety of pieces of music.

**Irbid chamber to join in wider meeting**

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Chamber of Commerce Saturday announced that it will take part in a meeting of the Arab Chambers of Commerce, which is due to open in Amman on Thursday. Delegates to the meeting will be discussing Arab economic issues and subjects that Arab business men to discuss at a conference on Arab-American trade relations which will be held in the United States shortly.

**Yarmouk exams start today**

IRBID (Petra) — Examinations for the second and final academic term (1982/83) will start at the Yarmouk University Monday. Some 11,500 students of various faculties are taking the examination session which is due to end on June 2.

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Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail  
Director General  
Telecommunication Corporation  
Amman - Jordan

**Karak marks twin celebrations**

KARAK (Petra) — A ceremony was held in Karak Sunday to mark the country's twin celebrations of Renaissance Day on May 22, and Independence and Army Day on May 25.

The ceremony, which was organised by the Ministry of Education at Martyr Hazzaz Al Majali Hall, involved speeches, national

songs, sketches, and folk dancing.

The speeches outlined the importance of the Great Arab Revolt and its role in bringing about the Arab nations' liberation from foreign domination. They also paid tribute to the sacrifices of the Jordanian armed forces under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein in the defence of the peo-

ple and land of Palestine. At the end of the ceremony, Acting Karak Governor Shawki Jarada distributed prizes and awards to the participants.

Directors of local government departments also attended the ceremony in which schools from the governorate were represented.

**Momani to open Madaba library**

MADABA (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Momani will open a public library in Madaba in the coming week, according to Dr. Ahmad Sharas, director of the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA).

The library, which is a joint project by DLDNA and the Madaba Municipality, hopes to encourage greater leisure reading among the town's inhabitants. Dr. Sharas said during a visit here Sunday.

He said that preparations have been made, in cooperation with the town's sports and culture club, to put on a cultural festival at the end of next week under the patronage of Madaba's District Governor Jamal Al Momani.

This, he said, will entail the pitching of a tent in which to hold readings during the summer and to show documentary films.

Dr. Sharas finished by saying that the books and films will be provided by the Jordanian Library Association and the Haya Arts Centre.

Delegates from seven Arab countries and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) will discuss a project to conduct a comprehensive study of the sea wealth in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Personnel and technicians will be especially trained for the project which aims to develop the sea's fishing industry while promoting cooperation between the participating states.

Delivering the opening address was Dr. Abdul Ghani Musa Al Nahar, director of production and animal health at the Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture, who welcomed the delegates, expressing the hope that "they will arrive at constructive recommendations that will help increase the region's

production of fish as part of the drive towards food security."

Mr. Al Nahar called on the participating countries to exploit their resources of fish in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden in an organised and planned manner. This can be done, he said, through the strict delineation of the fishing season, the development of fish breeding, the employment of the latest methods and equipment for fishing and an improvement in the know-how everyone employed in the field.

"Facilities for transporting, storing, and marketing fish are basic elements in the creation of jobs for fishermen and the improvement of their living standards. Dr. Al Nahar said.

He also emphasised the need for the implementation of a regional sea wealth development project for the production of fish in which the participating countries can each have a share.

The FAO's representative at the conference, Adnan Ra'ouf, made a speech in which he called for the promotion of the Arab fishing industry which, he said, would be of great use in meeting part of the region's food needs. Mr. Ra'ouf also called for cooperation among Red Sea littoral states in developing the sea's wealth.

Jordan along with Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Sudan, North and South Yemen, and Djibouti are taking part in the conference.

**Red Sea study to help exploit fishing resources**

AMMAN (Petra) — A five-day conference on the development of the resources of the Red Sea opened at the Ammon Hotel in Amman Sunday.

He also emphasised the need for the implementation of a regional sea wealth development project for the production of fish in which the participating countries can each have a share.



Mr. Hassan Momani

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TIME TABLE		
AMMAN-ATHENS		
DAY	DEP/AMMAN	ARR/ATHENS
Monday	08.30	12.10
Wednesday	08.30	12.10
Saturday	08.30	12.10

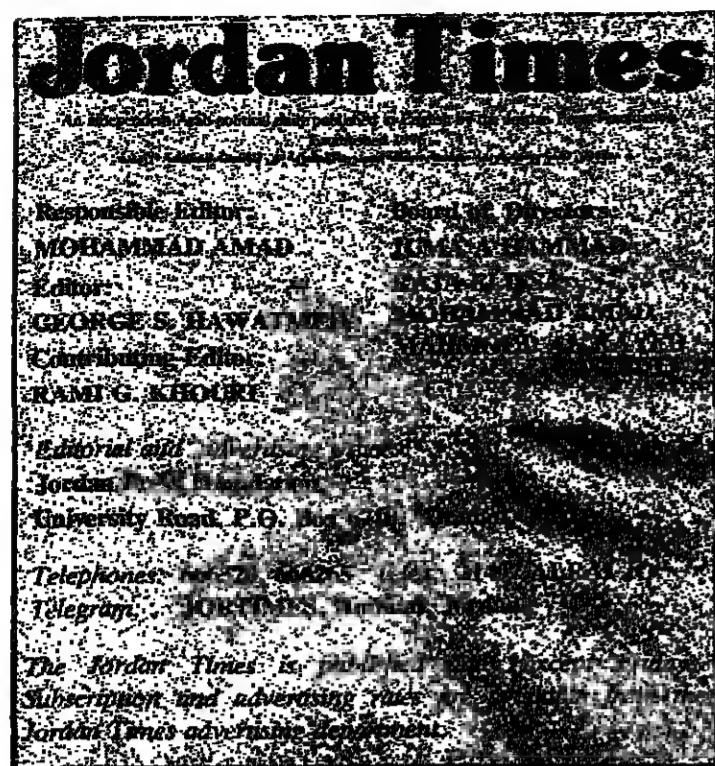
  

ATHENS-AMMAN		
DAY	DEP/ATHENS	ARR/AMMAN
Tuesday	18.45	20.20
Friday	18.45	20.20
Sunday	18.45	20.20

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## Change might work

JORDAN on Sunday celebrated Renaissance Day which is in commemoration of the Great Arab Revolt that broke out in Mecca in 1916 to win independence, recognition and unity for the Arabs, who until then had been living under Ottoman rule for 400 long years.

The occasion is for all Arabs to mark. For us here in Jordan, however, Renaissance Day is much more than just an historic occasion to mark or to celebrate.

It is not only that our King is the great grandson of Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali, the man who led the Revolt, and who struggled and died for its principles. And it is not only that Jordan today remains as committed as ever to upholding these principles and working towards the achievement of the Revolt's aims. The occasion is for Jordan, government and people, to think of ourselves, as an integral part of the Arab World, of where we stand with our Arab brethren and the whole world, and of what we should be doing next in order to better our lives and pursue our ideals.

Admittedly, the picture is not so bright: Arab independence looks unreal, Arab rights are usurped and scattered and Arab unity has become so fractured and elusive that all hope is nearly lost in getting any sort of meaning from it all.

But with vast resources such as those the Arab Nation possesses, with tremendous potentials that Arabs can realise and unleash, with great history and culture that can show the way to the future, with peoples that are by nature determined and strong, only a few would want to give up.

These may be sad times for the Arabs, but neither desperation nor surrender can be the answer to our problems and troubles.

Perhaps it has been our approach that caused us to lose clear sight here and there. Perhaps it is external forces or internal disorders that have prevented us from achieving our pan-Arab and legitimate goals. Perhaps it is other things as well.

We do not know what it takes to get us back on track. But if it is departure from certain old ways, let us try it. In this new age, change might work...

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### *Al Ra'i: Unity is only base*

THE Arabs Sunday commemorate the sixty-seventh anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt. Over the last six decades, a lot of experience has been accumulated, and lessons should be drawn from the events that have led to the present Arab situation. Aspects of such an epoch still stand and characterise the current Arab climate of opinion: — Arab identity is still subject to external threats, while Arab unity is the most effective weapon in combating foreign forces. The Arabs have been the target of various types of assault, and aggression against the Arab people has become an everyday practice, especially by those who pretend to offer them assistance in restoring peace.

— Foreign support can not take place unless an Arab self-reliance strategy is elaborated, and without such an independent potential external help can never restore Arabs rights or help us asserting a positive international role.

— Israel is at present the agent through which goals hostile to the Arab Nation are realised. It is the Zionist state that plays the role formerly filled by foreign forces in the past.

In the light of these facts, Jordan has always adopted a far-sighted outlook that seeks the building of a strong, united position that is not affiliated to the conflicting world powers. This is the only way for the Arabs to solve their own problems and save themselves from being part of the game's of external forces.

### *Al Dustour: Unity dream still alive*

THE Great Arab Revolt, which inaugurated the Arab renaissance age, differed in its content and perception from the European uprising against Medieval feudalism and the reign of terror. The European renaissance was launched by new social classes that learnt their different interests and ideologies from prevailing ones. They were limited to the national goals of each European nation. The modern Arab renaissance in fact has a pan-Arab dimension, with Arab unity as its main source. Several Arab countries had their own triumphal or unsuccessful revolts, but they were all part of the Great Revolt.

The Great Arab Revolt is the Arab's most manifest historical drive for the self-realisation and betterment of the region after centuries of backwardness and stagnation. But the fresh Arab uprising did not meet the interests of the colonialists. The leader of the revolt was banished, and instead of a unified Arab state, there came into being a tormented, fragmented Arab whole. The dream of unification remained alive but with little chance of materialising. Forty years later, Nasser pursued the long-cherished dream, but the job was too hard and he passed away and thus the Arab still suffer from the same malady.

The tragedy of the failure of the Great Arab Revolt to realise the Arab's dream does not close the door to future success. Many a nation has faced similar setbacks.

### *Sawt Al Shaab: The fight continues*

THE Great Arab Revolt is celebrated in Jordan with great zeal for what the way it symbolises the Arab Nation's resistance to attempts at eradication of its identity and national existence. It came as an answer to centuries of injustice, backwardness and subjugation. Arabs from many territories chose to express their full adherence to the Prince of Mecca's, Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali, leadership of the Arab liberation drive. They followed his flag to unite the Arab World and liberate its people from its subjugation.

Following the victory over Turkish tyranny, Sharif Hussein and Arab nationalists had to face the plots of the colonial regimes, which led to the disintegration of the Arab land, and the splitting of its people into tiny units only meant to serve colonial ends. The creation of the Zionist state was the hardest blow to the aspirations of Arab unity. Sharif Hussein had to pay with his life for expressing a commitment to uniting the Arabs and safeguarding their territorial integrity.

Jordan, under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussain, has always carried the Great Arab Revolt banner. No sacrifice has been or will be dear in order to accomplish the great aims of the revolt, or to perpetuate the commitment to the restoration of Arab rights.

## DE FACTONOMICS

By T.A. Jaber

# Giving a hand to our contracting industry

Contracting industry, particularly in construction, is a common factor in all sectors of the economy. The most important phase in development planning is the execution of the plan which falls down to the construction of new projects, expansion of established ones, and the introduction of policies which improve the efficiency of the economy and its social transformation.

Construction is accordingly a crucial activity which may become a constraint on the ability of a given country to undergo the rapid development that it can financially shoulder. In Jordan, construction is the second largest sector in employment, only after the public sector. It is engaged currently in more than half a billion Jor-

dan dinars of projects. Its share in the five-year development plan would exceed one billion Jordan dinars.

This is an excellent opportunity to promote local contracting enterprises and establish new ones. Contracting can become an exporting item to neighbouring Arab countries and thus an additional source of foreign exchange for Jordan. Employment and know-how.

Instead, we are moving to the opposite direction and in an alarming manner. Our local contractors are outpriced by foreign companies and being forced to take much smaller projects with insignificant profit margins or else suffer losses and be liquidated. There is no preference clause to our local

contractors while even major industrialised countries have directly or indirectly such clauses. We are an open market to all construction companies of almost any nationality. The final effect of this policy is detrimental to the Jordanian economy and its self-sustained growth.

The influx of foreign contracting companies to Jordan projects may be justified by various arguments. During the plan (1976-1980) period, there were too many construction projects to be entirely executed by Jordanian companies. Except for one company, all other contracting firms in Jordan are owned by one person, a family or limited partnership. The activities of such firms are usually mixed up

with the dealings of their individual owners. Thus, the advance payment for a project may be used to build a villa, buy a new car or to spend lavishly abroad.

Jordanian contractors were caught by surprise when faced by large projects. These projects require proper financial, material and personnel management to meet the time and quality requirements of their tenders. However, local contractors embarked on their share of development projects without prior training or orientation.

Our development projects have become more sophisticated technically particularly machinery erection, slip-form construction, insulation, port berths and others.

workers in each project. This has been recently raised to 40 per cent.

The shortcomings of our contracting firms should be recognised by all parties including contractors themselves. Moreover, the government has to pursue a policy more favourable to the local contracting industry. A margin of preference and protection ought to be observed. If some projects were to be awarded to foreign firms, local active partners or sub-contractors have to be required as a condition.

The infant industry argument applies in its justification and conditions to contracting. Let us give a hand to our local contracting industry and assess how it would respond.



## LETTERS

### Remarks on Cyprus

To the Editor:

Please allow me three remarks on the letter of the press secretary of the Turkish embassy in Amman, Mr. Sadik Toprak (Jordan Times, May 17, 1983):

- 1) Article 4 of the Treaty of Guarantee of August 16, 1960 does not grant to the Guarantors the right of armed aggression.
- 2) Turkey's "peace action", under the pretext of the safeguard of the island's independence, resulted in 6,000 dead and missing persons, the occupation of almost 40 per cent of its area, the forced expulsion of 200,000 people, and the deliberate settlement of about 50,000 immigrants.
- 3) No Treaty of Guarantee can justify this prolonged 9-year occupation. That was the opinion of 105 member-states of the U.N., who voted last week for the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Cyprus.

George Lycourgos  
Ambassador of Cyprus,  
Amman

## British voters face critical choice on defence

By Brian Cathcart

Reuter

LONDON — With nuclear defence policy at a crossroads and the two main political parties pointing in opposite directions, voters face a choice about Britain's future role as a world power.

Allies and Soviet bloc countries alike will watch the election on June 9 with keen interest as voters give their verdict on the American alliance, nuclear issues, and a perceived Soviet threat.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher wants a mandate to strengthen Britain's nuclear arsenal and to site U.S. cruise missiles on British soil.

NATO countries say they will deploy cruise unless the Soviet Union scraps its weapons in the same medium-range category, and Thatcher backs the NATO view that the West must be tough if it is to win arms concessions on.

Labour would also block the sit-

ting of cruise missiles in Britain, schedule to begin late this year. The Labour manifesto says deployment of cruise "would mark a new and dangerous escalation in the nuclear arms race."

These unilateral steps would be matched by efforts to secure more widespread disarmament.

A Labour government would press for a revival of East-West detente, new United Nations involvement in the arms question, an East-West nuclear weapons freeze and a broad nuclear-free zone.

Labour's favour retaining NATO membership. But without its nuclear weapons, without cruise and without American bases its role in the Atlantic alliance would be quite different.

The party's commitment to withdraw from the European Community would further loosen ties with Western Europe.

Such a programme would be a

break with 30 years of relative continuity in defence policy tests in forming a coalition if neither the Conservatives nor Labour gains an overall parliamentary majority.

Latest public opinion polls show the Alliance lagging well behind with 15 to 20 per cent support.

The Conservatives led Labour by between seven and 13 per cent in the last two polls.

Labour's shift towards an anti-nuclear stance, turning defence into a key issue for the first time in decades, follows the emergence of a strong nuclear-protest movement in recent years.

NATO's decision to deploy cruise missiles in Britain and Thatcher's order for trident have helped revive a group formed 25 years ago, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND).

Since 1980 CND has gathered 300,000 members; organising rallies and fostering "peace camps" outside military bases. Last month

it gathered enough protesters to form a 25-kilometre human chain around three nuclear defence centres near London.

Opinion polls of the time said that some two-thirds of voters opposed the outright rejection of nuclear weapons proposed by Labour, but they also showed dissatisfaction with some major government policies.

The polls indicated that a majority opposed deployment of cruise missiles and thought that if Britain was going to get them anyway, it should at least have a say in controlling them.

And many voters were unhappy about the plan to replace polaris with the more powerful trident missiles at a cost of \$11.7 billion.

While current polls put Thatcher on course for a comfortable election victory, unease about nuclear weapons could yet emerge as a wild card in the three weeks of campaigning which remain.

## U.N. troops active on Golan Heights

By David Rogers

Reuter

ZIOUANI, Golan Heights — The distant boom of Israeli fighters breaking the sound barrier echoed across the sun-bathed Golan Heights as Major Dave Kilmartin of the Canadian army bade farewell to his men.

After a quiet year with UNDOF, the almost forgotten United Nations' peacekeeping force here, the major was leaving just as war clouds were gathering over this old battleground.

Syria and Israel, the two most intransigent foes in the region, are both voicing fears they may once more slide into armed conflict.

Twice in the past 16 years they have banded on the Golan border and last summer the two armies clashed further north, in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

Since the 1967 Mideast war, this Syrian territory has been in Israeli hands although that hold was briefly shaken in 1973 when

Syrian tanks broke through and almost reached the crest of the Golan, overlooking Galilee.

This week there was little sign of military preparations to justify the war jitters being felt in Syria and Israel. U.N. officers who are patrolling both sides of the line say neither country has dramatically increased its strength.

New tank tracks several kilometres back from the present border testify to what one Western military attache summed up as "sensible precautions" by the Israelis.

But the U.N. force, sent here in 1974 to supervise the Geneva disengagement agreement between Syria and Israel, reported neither

side has come close to reaching the maximum number of tanks, artillery and men they are allowed in the border zone.

Under the agreement, the two countries can have up to 6,000 soldiers, 75 tanks and 36 medium artillery pieces within 10 kilometres of the border. They are allowed no more than 450 tanks within 20 kilometres.

UNDOP (United Nations Disengagement Observers Force) says there have been no serious breaches in the nine years it has been monitoring the 80 kilometres disengagement line, which runs from the south east. "That's violation," said a watching Austrian officer, "it clipped the Syrian border and must have left Israeli air-space."

Until recently UNDOF used to supervise a weekly gathering in no-man's land of Druze villagers from both sides. Israel has now stopped the reunions apparently as a punishment for Druze protests against its annexation of the Golan.

Apart from UNDOF, there are some 90 military observers from the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organisation (UNTSO), who keep a lonely vigil on the Golan.

Working in pairs, the unarmed UNTSO observers do six-day duties in isolated posts. U.N. officers said in the event of war, the UNTSO teams have orders to do what they did in the 1973 conflict — move into underground bunkers and stay there until the shelling stops.

So far however the most serious problem UNDOF has had is rescuing Syrian shepherds who stray into minefields.

The normal tour of duty on the Golan is six months. Maj. Kilmartin was the first Canadian commander to serve a year and his voice choked with emotion as he thanked his men for their support.

His speech ended with an address to Israel and Syria. "For the host countries, I have but one wish — that you have peace," he said.

By Jonathan Lynn

Reuter

BUDAPEST — Hungary's new autonomous peace movement is walking a political tightrope between reluctant tolerance by the authorities and absorption into official state peace organisations.

Young unofficial pacifists, who call themselves the "Peace Group for Dialogue", have scored some notable successes recently, holding a national conference last month — an unprecedented event in Eastern Europe — and participating in their own activities in an official peace rally.

But some Dialogue activists say they fear that even in Hungary's relatively Liberal climate, the authorities may have decided there is no place for an independent peace movement.

As in other Communist countries, the peace movement is a state monopoly. An official "National Peace Council" propagates peace policies that are completely in accord with the government's, and voices no criticism of Warsaw Pact or Soviet defence policies.

Members of the peace group for dialogue are not necessarily opposed to government policies, but say they believe the question of peace is too important to be left to the authorities alone.

Hungarian sources said some 450 supporters of the peace group for dialogue had joined a demonstration earlier this month organised by the National Peace Council and the Young Communist League, and officially estimated some 500 people attended.

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Unlike official Communist peace movements who attack only the West's arms.

Dialogue also staged a "die-in", simulating the aftermath of a nuclear attack, at the end of the march.

Police maintained a discreet presence during the demonstration and there was no trouble, eyewitnesses said.

But the day before the demonstration, a senior Communist official warned that there were limits to what the authorities would tolerate in the way of independent pacifism.

Ernő Lakatos, head

# Israeli employers exploit West Bank labour

By Grace Halsell  
Arab News

**WASHINGTON** — Living for a year among Palestinians in the portions of historic Palestine called the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, I came to see at first hand the plight of Palestinian workers under Israeli military occupation. I often stayed in the homes of Palestinians in Nablus and Ramallah in the West Bank.

Nablus and Ramallah, along with Al-Khalil, are three of the principal town in the West Bank — an area that extends only 80 miles from north to south. Its east-west boundaries lie up to 34 miles from the Jordan River and as little as nine miles from the Mediterranean Sea. The West Bank along with the even smaller Gaza Strip that adjoins the Mediterranean is inhabited by Palestinian Arabs who since the 1967 war have lived under Israeli military occupation.

"Nothing will be more dangerous to world peace than Israel's continued occupation of our land," former Mayor Bassam Shaka of Nablus told me. The mayor, removed from office by the Israelis and now a hero to his people, lost both legs after a bomb reportedly set by Jewish extremists demolished his car in June, 1980.

"Our people are under a terrible yoke," Shaka said, now outfitted with artificial limbs, said. "We Palestinians have 25 municipal governments in the West Bank and one in Gaza. All — without exception — are opposed to Israel's continued occupation. The Israelis do not permit us to have our own government, to control our future, even to prepare our youth." Shaka continued. "The Palestinian young people have very limited educational and vocational training opportunities. For instance, in all the West Bank, we have only three vocational-technical and teacher-training schools. Thousands want training. But our efforts to open more such training schools are blocked."

"Not only do they forbid our building new training schools, they arbitrarily close the few training schools we have. For instance, they closed Ramallah boy's secondary school and the UNRWA women's vocational and teacher-training centre at Tira, as well as the women's teaching-training institute in Ramallah. The Israeli authorities also shut down the Hisbani Bin-Abdul-Malik boy's secondary school in Jericho, and the Halbuli boys' secondary school. Our young people suffer a terrible kind of harassment. Most of those who want education are forced to leave the country. About three-fourths of the Palestinians have been forced to leave our country, to study or work."

"They take most of our water by two means. They install meters on Palestinian wells already in use by Palestinians. They monitor our supply, not theirs. Then they do not permit us to dig new wells. But they permit Israelis to do so. The Israelis have dug 24 deep wells, 17 in the Jordan Valley, all for illegal Jewish settlements. The Israeli government provides highly sophisticated water pumping, transport and storage systems, all for their exclusive use."

"They do not allow us to drill any wells, not for irrigation nor for that matter, not even a well for drinking water. We asked for a permit to drill a drinking water well to the east of Nablus. They refused to permit us to drill this water well," Shaka said. "Jewish settlers in the Jordan Valley plan to irrigate 13,000 acres of West Bank land and they will use the limited water resources that otherwise would go to the Palestinian farmers. These Palestinian farmers can only stand by and watch the Israelis drilling new wells for their illegal settlements. If Palestinian farmers lose 80 per cent of their water, they lose 80 per cent of their crops," Shaka said.

In addition to supplying the Israelis a ready supply of water, the West Bank also supplies the Israelis a flexible and cheap labour force. Zayid, the eldest son of a West Bank Palestinian family with whom I lived for awhile in a refugee camp near Ramallah, is an example. He is one of 85,000 Palestinian Arabs who provide Israel with labour force that will work at any job, at any pay.

Zayid, 24, who is strongly built with brown hair and green eyes, rises at 3:30 a.m., dresses silently, and is out of the house within minutes. At 3:45 a.m., Zayid boards a truck parked outside the camp. He travels across a so-called Green Line — not visible to the traveler, from the Arab West Bank into Israel.

Bank has become little more than a water reservoir for Israel," Shaka claims. The water reservoir actually is rainwater that falls into underground porous rock and sand called aquifers. Israelis dig wells into the aquifers, and according to Shaka, "They siphon off 80 per cent of the Palestinians' underground water."

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Zayid also worked in an Israeli cannery factory and in food packing plants. "I saw many Arab workers in the plants I came to believe that the Israeli food industry, and especially canning and packaging, are almost totally dependent on an Arab work force."

However, he adds, "There are peak and slow periods in the canning business and in the slow periods the Arabs are the first to go." Laid off from the canning factory, Zayid found employment in a Tel Aviv mattress factory. "When you go into Tel Aviv to work, you must show your work permit. They are prone to have this an all-Jewish city — except for the Arab workers. Your work permit is not good to stay overnight. That is against the law. If I am sleeping in a Tel Aviv bed at three o'clock in the morning, I've committed a crime. At that hour, they want Tel Aviv to be 'pure' Jewish."

"But many Israeli employers during peak production periods like to keep Arab workers on the premises. They found it inconvenient to send all the Arab workers back to Gaza or the West Bank every night. So they silently agreed, or at least began the practice, of allowing us to stay overnight provided they, the owners of plants and factories, placed us all in a warehouse — and locked us in."

"The Arab worker comes on time. He works hard — for about \$20 a week — and he never complains. He will take some bread, buy some olives, grab tomato and that's his food," a Jewish employer in Tel Aviv said. Neither the alien nor Zayid complain for the same reason: each works in a country where he is not a citizen and each is vulnerable because he has no union back of him. Therefore, they have "no choice": they take any job, at any wage.

West Bankers have 24 trade unions representing various groups such as the drivers, clerks, hotel and restaurant workers, carpenters and other tradesmen. Total membership is estimated at about 40,000, about one-fourth of the West Bank work force. "But these unions do not represent Arab workers in Israel. The Israelis boycott them," Zayid said.

Israeli employers deal only with the General Federation of Workers in Israel, called the Histadrut. This union does not permit Zayid or other West Bank and Gaza Palestinians to join.

"Once on a construction work, I broke my leg and was forced to leave the job," Zayid relates. "I had no compensation or insurance or hospitalisation — nothing. If I had been an Israeli worker, I would have been taken to a hospital and given money."

"Jewish workers on the same job work fewer hours and earn more money," he contends. "You can go anywhere: you see the Jews and you see the Palestinians. By looking you see how we are living." The per capita West Bank income is about \$500 a year. Zayid earns only 40 per cent of the average Israeli worker. This is a gap that has been widening in the past few years.

At present Zayid is a construction worker in a housing unit in Tel Aviv. "The Jews don't want to do construction work. As a result, Arabs do most of the construction work in Israel today," he claims. On the job, Zayid, who understands Hebrew, says he hears Israeli construction contractors complain about "good Jewish workers who would rather be paid social security and sit in the cafes than get out and work." "We work harder," Zayid boasts.

An Israeli, Yaacov Cohen of the Israeli Federation of Trade Unions, told a reporter, "Employers prefer to hire Arab workers rather than Jewish workers. Arab workers are much more obedient... How do I put it? They are not so corrupted as the Jewish workers. They are not spoiled like the Jewish workers." I heard many Israeli employers say they prefer Arab Palestinians to Jewish workers, and for the same reasons that many U.S. white employers prefer illegal aliens to legal, unionised workers. The undocumented workers they say, arrive on time, work hard, and never complain. In Israel, I heard many of the same comments about Arab Palestinians.

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"Jewish workers on the same job work fewer hours and earn more money," he contends. "You can go anywhere: you see the Jews and you see the Palestinians. By looking you see how we are living." The per capita West Bank income is about \$500 a year. Zayid earns only 40 per cent of the average Israeli worker. This is a gap that has been widening in the past few years.

At present Zayid is a construction worker in a housing unit in Tel Aviv. "The Jews don't want to do construction work. As a result, Arabs do most of the construction work in Israel today," he claims. On the job, Zayid, who understands Hebrew, says he hears Israeli construction contractors complain about "good Jewish workers who would rather be paid social security and sit in the cafes than get out and work." "We work harder," Zayid boasts.

An Israeli, Yaacov Cohen of the Israeli Federation of Trade Unions, told a reporter, "Employers prefer to hire Arab workers rather than Jewish workers. Arab workers are much more obedient... How do I put it? They are not so corrupted as the Jewish workers. They are not spoiled like the Jewish workers." I heard many Israeli employers say they prefer Arab Palestinians to Jewish workers, and for the same reasons that many U.S. white employers prefer illegal aliens to legal, unionised workers. The undocumented workers they say, arrive on time, work hard, and never complain. In Israel, I heard many of the same comments about Arab Palestinians.

"The Arab worker comes on time. He works hard — for about \$20 a week — and he never complains. He will take some bread, buy some olives, grab tomato and that's his food," a Jewish employer in Tel Aviv said. Neither the alien nor Zayid complain for the same reason: each works in a country where he is not a citizen and each is vulnerable because he has no union back of him. Therefore, they have "no choice": they take any job, at any wage.

West Bankers have 24 trade unions representing various groups such as the drivers, clerks, hotel and restaurant workers, carpenters and other tradesmen. Total membership is estimated at about 40,000, about one-fourth of the West Bank work force. "But these unions do not represent Arab workers in Israel. The Israelis boycott them," Zayid said.

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# SPORTS

## Spencer wins Spanish 500cc Grand Prix race

MADRID (R) — American Freddie Spencer beat compatriot and arch-rival Kenny Roberts in a thrilling finish to the Spanish motorcycle Grand Prix 500cc race Sunday to further increase his lead in the world championship.

After Britain's Ron Haslam took the early lead Spencer went to the front before relinquishing his position to Roberts. Roberts raced to a 51-metre lead but was in turn overtaken on the 33rd lap of the 37-lap event on the curve in front of the grandstand where Italy's Mario Lucchinelli spun off on the first lap.

Spencer told reporters after the race that it had been tough.

"The race was too long and I think it was the most difficult I have ridden this season," he said.

The victory was the fourth this season for 22-year-old Spencer, who leads the rankings with 68 points ahead of Roberts with 47 with another American, Randy Mamola, third on 29.

The 61,000 spectators at the Grand Prix circuit at Jarama near here saw Frenchman Herve Guilleux carry off his first win in 10 years of racing in the 250cc race.

West German Martin Wimmer led for 24 laps of the 31-lap event, ahead of Belgian's Didier de Radigues and Christian Sarron of France, before Guilleux took the lead and carried on to win.

Spain's Angel Nieto had a spectacular win in the 125cc race, going into the lead with five laps to go after Italian Maurizio Vitali dominated the first half of the race.

"I was waiting for Vitali to wear himself out before I made a effort in the last few laps of the race." The 11 times world champion said after his third win this season.

## Arias upsets Higueras

ROME (R) — American teenager Jimmy Arias won his second Grand Prix tennis title in a week when he beat Spain's Jose Higueras 6-2, 6-7, 6-1, 6-4 in an exciting final of the Italian Open Championships Sunday.

Arias arrived here brimming with confidence after winning the Florence Open last Sunday. But it was the second disappointment in a week for top seed Higueras, who lost in the final of the Hamburg Open on the same day.

After the match Arias said: "I wasn't playing too well earlier this year but I came to Italy and won two titles back-to-back. It feels great."

Arias made frequent and telling use of his ferocious forehand, which Higueras had increasing difficulty in returning as tiredness set in.

## Czechoslovak wins tennis tournament

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — Czechoslovak Tomas Smid ground out a 6-0, 6-3, 4-6, 2-6, 6-4 win over tenacious Swede Joakim Nystroem in the final of a Grand Prix tennis tournament here Sunday.

After dropping the first two sets, the young Swede, who came through from the qualifying round, started to turn the tide with accurate top spin baseline shots. And the Czechoslovak began to look more and more weary as the next two sets slipped away from him.

Nystroem looked a certain winner when he went 4-1 ahead in the final set.

## McEnroe looks certain to play French Open

PARIS (R) — U.S. tennis star John McEnroe, bidding for the one major title he has not won, looks certain to play the French Open despite a nagging shoulder injury.

McEnroe, seeded second and drawn to meet fellow-American Ben Testerman in the first round, has damaged the muscles in his left shoulder and told French Tennis Federation President Philippe Charlier he would take a decision after working out on the clay courts at Roland Garros.

He arrived on Friday and spent Saturday and Sunday practising. He made no comment after being on the court but one French official said Sunday: "He wants to play this tournament. He looked okay."

A decision on Monday's order of play will be made later Sunday. This year play will start at 0930 local instead of the 1100 start of previous years.

Top seed is world champion Jimmy Connors of the U.S., who was given a late wild-card entry last week.

Connors, like McEnroe, has never won the French Open, and has been drawn to meet Australian newcomer Craig Miller in the opening round.

Sweden's Mats Wilander, who burst onto the international scene last year by winning the French Open—his first major title—at his first attempt, has been practising hard on clay for his defence of the title.

Seeded fifth this year, Wilander, who won three Grand Prix events in a row in April and now lies fifth on the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) computer rankings, has drawn little-known Juan Avendano of Spain as a first round opponent.

Czechoslovakia's Ivan Lendl, who heads the ATP rankings and is seeded third, plays a qualifier, and if the seeding committee's predictions work out, could meet French favourite Yannick Noah, seeded sixth, in the last eight.

Noah is playing unseeded Swedish Davis Cup player Anders Jarryd in the first round, and could then face Paraguay's Victor Pecci. The two are scheduled to meet in Marseilles in July for the Davis Cup quarter-final between France and Paraguay.

## Is Smith a hero or villain?

LONDON (R) — Gordon Smith woke up Sunday morning not knowing whether he was the hero or villain of Brighton's famous 2-2 draw with Manchester United in Saturday's English Football Association (F.A.) Cup final.

The elegant Scot scored a superb 13th minute goal but tossed away his chance of becoming Brighton's favourite adopted son when he squandered a gilt-edged opportunity in the last 10 seconds of extra-time.

Brighton, only the third club in history to reach the F.A. Cup final and be relegated in the same season, came agonisingly close to glory.

With referee Alf Grey looking at his watch, Irish international striker Michael Robinson carved his way through the exhausted United defence until he was within range of the whites of goalkeeper Gary Bailey's eyes.

But, instead of shooting, Robinson opted to pass to the unmarked Smith standing eight metres out and the surprised Scot contrived to hammer the ball of Bailey's legs in front of the gaping

goal.

After the game Smith, who collected a Scottish League Cup runners-up medal while on loan to Glasgow Rangers earlier this season, said: "I won't be losing any sleep over that miss."

"It was such a fantastic occasion for me I'm not going to let that incident ruin it. Michael was totally unfish in passing to me—but the ball rolled a little bit too slowly."

"I had to wait for it to arrive and a good goalkeeper like Bailey was quick to move out and close the space down."

Smith, who put the rank outsiders in front with a glorious header from a Gary Hawlett cross, received only sympathy from his colleagues.

Midfield dynamo Tony Greathouse, who led the team out as stand-in for suspended captain Steve Foster, said: "I feel really sorry for Gordon. Because he had too much time his chance of having a boyhood dream vanished in an instant."

Brighton fully merited a second chance in Thursday's replay for

after a jittery start when they were totally outplayed by United they settled down after going in front.

The harassed defence enjoyed a series of close escapes and United's 55th minute equalised was cruel luck on limping fullback Chris Ramsey who was actually waiting to be substituted when the Manchester side struck.

A Mick Duxbury cross from the right was headed on by Norman Whiteside at the near post and the game Ramsey was unable to stop Frank Stapleton hammering the ball high into the net from one metre.

United's second in the 70th minute was one of the finest goals ever seen at Wembley.

It was started by Dutch maestro Arnold Muhren, the mastermind behind most of United's attacking moves. Muhren picked out Ray Wilkins with a sublime crossfield pass and the former England captain chested the ball down, looked up, spotted Brighton keeper Graham Moseley off his line and curled an audacious left-footer into the top right hand corner.

## Prost wins Belgian Grand Prix motor race

FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium (R) — Frenchman Alain Prost romped to his second world championship victory of the season in the Belgian Grand Prix motor race at super-fast spa Francorchamps Sunday.

Prost and his turbocharged Renault made light work of the beautiful circuit set in the heart of the Ardennes and finished a comfortable 23 seconds ahead of second-placed compatriot Patrick Tambay in a Ferrari.

American Eddie Cheever was third in the other team Renault after passing the ailing Brabham of Brazilian Nelson Piquet over the closing laps of the 40-lap race.

The Williams of reigning world champion Keke Rosberg of Finland and Frenchman Jacques Lafite were the best of the ooo-turbocharged brigade, finishing fifth and sixth respectively.

Italian Andrea de Cesaris took his Alfa Romeo into the lead early on, but a slow pits stop for refuelling sent him down to sixth place.

Minutes later he was forced to retire when his car ground to an unexpected halt.

Piquet led briefly while Prost was taking on fuel but the flying Frenchman regained command once De Cesaris dropped out.

Prost's victory took him into first place in the title battle, four points ahead of previous leader and former champion Piquet.

## Lloyd reaches finals

WEST BERLIN (R) — Top-seeded Chris Evert-Lloyd reached the final of the West German women's tennis championships Saturday by beating Czechoslovak Helena Sukova 6-3, 7-6.

The American had more than enough answers to any problems posed by her 17-year-old opponent.

But the lanky Czechoslovak girl fought stubbornly in the second set after being 0-2 and 3-5 down.

Sukova, attacking the net whenever possible, pulled back to 5-5 and eventually forced a tie-break. But Lloyd's experience, speed and pinpoint passing shots saw her safely through the tiebreaker 7-2.

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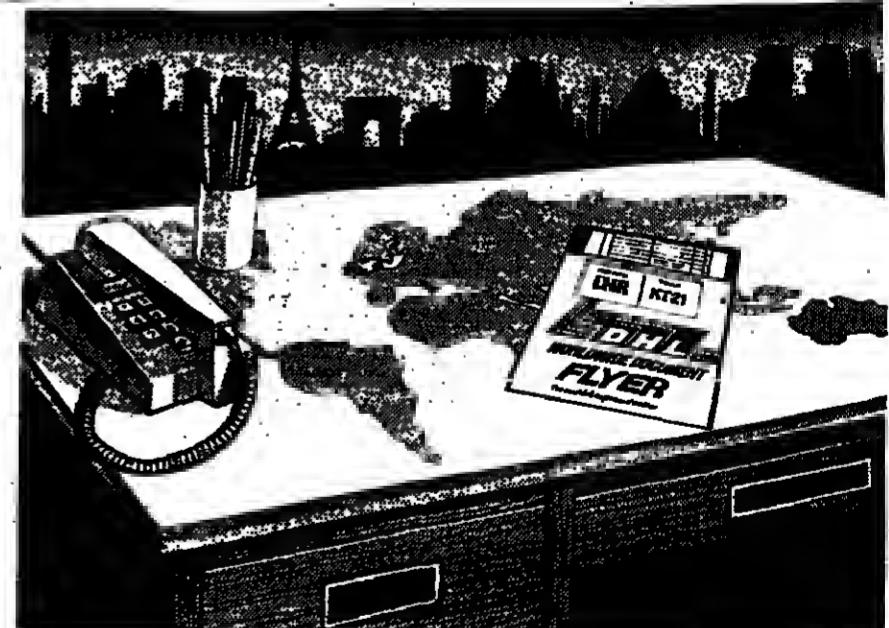
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## Malaysia has high hopes for its golden crop

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysians call the oil palm their golden crop for its resilience in a world recession that has bitten deeply into the prices and sales of almost every other commodity.

Palm oil products replaced rubber as the resource-rich country's third revenue earner last year after oil and timber.

And two scientific successes announced late last month seem to justify the government's description of the oil palm as a tree with over a hundred uses.

### Palm oil earns \$1.3 b

Malaysia's record output of 3.5 million tonnes of palm oil last year, used mainly for margarines, fats, lubricants, soaps, toiletries and plastics, earned the country \$1.3 billion.

This was 0.4 percent less than in 1981 but the decline was negligible compared to falls of 2.5 percent in rubber earnings and of 30 percent in tin export receipts, according to the central bank.

Malaysia produces 80 percent of the world's palm oil and can boast that the range of its market has made the commodity less sensitive to the economic performance of the Western and Japanese economies.

Last year, the Indian sub-continent alone took 800,000 tonnes.

"We made the right decision to push ahead with planting in the early sixties. We now feel palm oil can compete with other vegetable oils as well as animal fats in the world market," a senior primary

industries ministry official said.

Palm oil now accounts for about 10 percent of the world edible oil exports and the government has predicted that its share will continue to rise.

The government has forecast that output of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) will be a record 3.8 million tonnes this year and by 1990 it is expected to rise to 8.5 million tonnes.

Malaysia believes it can find markets and uses for as much as it can produce.

Its confidence was boosted this month by the announcement that palm oil could be efficiently converted into diesel fuel.

The government is to set up a pilot plant after preliminary tests showed that the fuel needed no engine conversion, produced no loss of power, less pollution, less corrosion and only a slight reduction of mileage.

Costs of converting palm oil into diesel were economically viable compared to current prices if crude palm stearin, which is cheaper than crude palm oil, was used as the starting material, officials said.

Malaysia already produces some 330,000 barrels of high-quality light crude oil per day but still had to import 1.52 million tonnes of diesel fuel from Singapore last year.

Current palm oil output would be sufficient to produce all the diesel fuel Malaysia needs.

But officials see this renewable source of energy as a fall-back for the future when the oil begins to run out.

### Research underway

Scientists at the Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia (PORIM) are currently working on 114 research projects aimed at exploiting the oil palm. By-products being tested include solid fuel and paper from the trunk, and vitamin E from the oil and palm leaves.

Malaysia's efficiency as a low-cost oil producer has been increased in the last two years by the release here of a pollinating weevil.

## Japan embarks on huge high-technology project

TOKYO (R) — Japan has embarked on a mammoth high-technology project to build an integrated communications system carrying telephone links, television broadcast and computer information across the country cheaply and quickly.

The aim is to create a spider's web of new telecommunications forms linking home computers, facsimile machines, telephones, automated office equipment, paging systems, videotape libraries and television stations to trigger what scientists call the "information society."

Japanese firms and research bodies will have to speed up developments in data transfer, computers and software, message switching and satellites to connect the vast project—costing \$40,000 to 50,000 billion yen (\$170 billion to \$210 billion)—by the year 2000.

At the centre of the project is a plan to build a home computer costing possibly less than \$1,000, with only 10 computer chips able to translate languages into Japanese and provide services most households will regard as vital.

Scientists working on the project say other communications will be able to plug into the basic data-transfer links, which will be much cheaper than present systems.

Home computers will be able to talk to huge, distant information banks, shopping from home and electronic banking will become commonplace, cash will give way more to credit cards and satellites may be able to give navigational

guidance to cars as they do to ships today.

In the business field, large Japanese companies will be able to send electronic letters, develop in-house computer communications and accounting, and give jobs to more of Japan's highly-educated women by allowing them to work from home.

The strands of the wide-ranging plan are being gathered together by the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone public corporation (NTT), which has begun building a pilot area communications net in a dormitory community at Musashino, west of Tokyo.

The first commercial net is due to operate at Tsukuba Science City, north of Tokyo, by 1985 when an international science exposition will be held there.

Two small experimental neighbourhood systems have been working in the town of Tama near Tokyo and at Higashi Ikomai near Osaka over the last few years.

Householders have been able to call up local news and medical information on their television screens, take part in local chat shows through home cameras and television sets and plug into a videotape library for entertainment.

A small facsimile machine delivering pieces of typed paper, much like a copier machine, has sent housewives prices from local supermarkets and in one trial printed copies of a leading newspaper in their homes early in the morning.

But scientists found flaws in the systems and said they were expensive. Most householders said

they would not use the systems if they had to pay for them.

Scientists, seeking to cut the cost of the new integrated communications system, have turned to optical fibres, bigger computer memories and digital information processing.

Hair-thin optical fibres made of glass or plastic will be used in the future, can carry more information in the form of laser impulses than traditional wire circuits, greatly cutting transmission costs.

Optical fibre networks also have the advantage of not being affected by electromagnetic influences and cables could be laid beside railway tracks or strung along electric power grid lines.

NTT is already introducing digital exchanges across Japan and hopes they will link 60 percent of the country's telephones by 1988, leading to lower telephone charges.

In a major advance last year, it started laying a trunk optical fibre communications system linking the northern city of Hokkaido to Fukuoka 1,010 kilometres to the south.

NTT says the line should be finished by the end of 1984 when it will begin linking spurs connecting heavily populated areas of Japan's industrial belt. Smaller communities will be plugged in by the 1990s.

Universities and computer makers, helped by government funds, are carrying out research for the new computer to make it work hundreds of times faster than present systems while being portable and cheap.

### FORECAST FOR MONDAY, MAY 23, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A fine day and evening for you to put in motion a course of action that has much appeal and by which you can gain important headway and advancement in your career.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You can find better ways of handling your responsibilities now and have less worries. Don't take any risks with money.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Good day to cement better relations with associates and thereby accomplish more in the future. Be more optimistic.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) If you persevere with work at hand you can accomplish a great deal now. Avoid a situation that could lead to trouble.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Be sure to use utmost care in travel at this time and avoid possible accidents. Clear of a troubemaker.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) You can easily add to the beauty and comfort of your home now by making some changes. Strive to be more successful.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Go after the data you need so that you can better carry through with a plan of action you have in mind. Maintain your poise.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study your financial status and plan how to improve it. Any repairs that need to be done to property should be started now.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make plans to gain your personal aims. Look to a higher-up for the backing you need in order to advance in career matters.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) It is important that you concentrate on becoming more productive and forget all that socializing for now.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Fine day for getting together with your friends since they can assist you in gaining your personal goals.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study how to have a more brilliant career by using more modern methods. Avoid one who is hypocritical.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You must start working immediately on a new plan if you are to gain the right benefits from it. Be logical.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . .** he or she will be able to formulate a plan and carry through with its completion, so be sure to give as fine an academic education as you can for best results. There are many fine talents here that can bring much success.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## Third World has few hopes from Western summit

### Big surprise needed

BUT at Williamsburg, other leaders of the West's main industrialized nations are expected to focus their attention on more immediate tactics to promote economic recovery in recession-hit Western Europe, North America and Japan.

Some leaders at the seven-nation meeting at Williamsburg, Virginia, from May 28 to 30 will be sympathetic towards the poor nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

French President Francois Mitterrand and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, in particular, have records of support for developing countries.

Only two weeks ago Mr. Mitterrand espoused a cause close to their hearts, calling for a global conference on reform of the international monetary system.



(UNCTAD), opening in Belgrade a week after Williamsburg, for a more comprehensive review of the issues in a forum which they dominate.

At last year's Western summit in Versailles, near Paris, leaders of the United States, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan acknowledged a vital need for "the growth of the developing countries and the deepening of a constructive relationship with them."

They set the launching of global negotiations on aid, trade and finance — a major long-term demand of the Third World — as a major political objective."

### No action followed

These statements have not been matched by action, according to Third World diplomats, who accuse the rich nations, and especially the Reagan administration, of pursuing short-sighted and self-interested policies rather than tackling the recession from a global viewpoint.

They do however credit Western countries with growing awareness of the Third World's plight,

as shown by operations over the past year to bail out big debtors like Mexico and increase the resources of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

But they say the West has not fully faced the fact that its recovery from the recession could be delayed or prevented by the continued weakness of developing countries which buy its industrial products.

Against this background, any sign of Western readiness to acknowledge interdependence is welcome.

Western nations grouped in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) called in Paris earlier for a drive against trade protectionism which would open their markets to more Third World exports.

Non-aligned countries have mandated Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, to argue the Third World case in messages to the seven leaders who will meet at Williamsburg.

At a meeting last month, they welcomed "the growing realisation that the resumption of

growth in the developing countries would not only promote recovery in the developed world but is also essential for sustained global economic growth."

### Gap remains wide

Recent statements by U.S. officials that more money needs to be made available to poor countries to enable them to buy more in the West could be reflected in the Williamsburg talks.

But the gap remains wide between Third World expectations and Western readiness to act on them.

The non-aligned summit called for doubled aid, preferential terms for exports and easier conditions for the repayment of more than \$600 billion owed by Third World countries.

It also sought a major overhaul of the world financial system and a greater say for poor nations in institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF.

Debt problems and the impact of continued Third World recession on industrial markets will probably be covered in discussions at Williamsburg, British officials

say. But aid lobbyists such as Mr. John Mitchell of the World Development Movement foresee no substantial efforts to tackle other pressing problems such as a slump in commodity prices which cut Third World export earnings by \$21 billion from 1980 to 1982.

"Unless there is a banking crisis, I can't see them getting into North-South issues," Mr. Mitchell says.

Perspectives on the global crisis differ widely between the West and the Third World, and the former does not share the latter's sense of urgency.

The free-market conservatives in power in Washington, Bonn and London see emergence of Western economies from the recession as the key to lifting developing nations out of their plight.

They regard private investment — sluggish in the recession — as the best motor for Third World development.

Mr. Mitchell reckons the leaders at Williamsburg head "the most unsympathetic governments there have been for a long time in the Western world" to the Third World cases.

### THE Daily Crossword

by William Landis

ACROSS	34	Several	59	Senior	27	Colette's
1	Big talk	35	A Louis	citizens	love	love
6	Huge	37	Destined	group	28	Highway
10	Comedians	to rule	52	Algerian	sign	sign
14	Bom	41	Wiretap	port	29	Hostelry
18	earlier	42	Mexican	50	Not	30
22	Maka slow	43	laborer	Famed	(medio)	31
26	progress	44	Throttle	fabulist	32	Certain
30	Car part	45	Chemical	65	Whelps	33
34	March 17	46	substance	up	34	German
38	rite	47	Folds up	(liver)	35	Shorhand
42	Several	48	Mashed	Ross or	36	Some
46	Mishmash	49	fabric	Palmer	37	necklines
50	Extra	50	Naibor	38	Kind	
54	Mauna —	51	of Ala.	of toymen	39	of
58	Show biz	52	Halls of	33	The Bruins	
62	award	53	old Roman	30	4 Greek	
66	Motortruck	54	houses	letter	45	Trues up
70	Like a	55	Scarlett's	46	Equipment	
74	fashion	56	millieu	47	47 Social unit	
78	model	57	Family	48	49 Candid	
8						

# WORLD

**Chilean unionists challenge Pinochet**

SANTIAGO (R) — Chilean union leaders have formed a new organisation trying to restore democracy to the country after nearly 10 years of military rule, despite President Augusto Pinochet's insistence that his timetable will not be altered.

Announcement of the creation of the National Workers' Command (CNT) Saturday—a day after an unyielding broadcast by the president—followed a week of meetings between union leaders who had joined in a national day of protest earlier this month.

Since the 1973 military coup which ousted the late Socialist President Salvador Allende, labour unions in Chile have been badly fragmented.

But Saturday's declaration announcing formation of the CNT was signed by the copper workers and four other federations which, a spokesman said, represented almost all of Chile's organised labour and 30 per cent of the total work force.

The CNT has yet to announce what its tactics will be and will probably wait until 10 copper workers' leaders appear in court Monday.

## Pope addresses workers, watches opera in Milan

MILAN, Italy (R) — Pope John Paul has appealed for a concerted effort to fight unemployment in a speech to industrial workers in Italy's economic capital.

Speaking Saturday in a square surrounded by factories in Milan's bleak industrial slums, the pontiff criticised egotism, lack of solidarity and unacceptable delays which he said had contributed to the problem of unemployment.

His speech came amid disagreement between trade unions and management in Italy over new wage contracts, and bore the hallmarks of a political appeal as campaigning for the country's June 26 elections begins.

He called on political and economic leaders to make a concerted effort, involving equal sacrifices from all sections of society, that would open new employment prospects.

The speech took up some of the themes of the Pope's 1981 encyclical, "laborum exercens", on human work in which he said unemployment was a fundamental problem which could have a devastating effect, particularly on young people unable to find jobs.

But his appeal Saturday appeared to have a new urgency.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### NO SUBSTITUTE FOR TECHNIQUE

North-South vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH  
♦ K 763  
♦ K 1065  
♦ 7  
♦ A 1085  
  
WEST EAST  
♦ Q J 82 ♦ 10  
♦ I 973 ♦ Q 84  
♦ Q 85 ♦ A K J 1093  
♦ 64 ♦ Q 97

SOUTH  
♦ A 954  
♦ A 2  
♦ 642  
♦ K 32

The bidding:  
West North East South

Pass Pass 3 0 Pass

Pass Double Pass 4 ♦

Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Five of ♦.

It is always very well to draw inferences from the bidding. However, don't let your imagination take the place of sound technique.

East's three diamond preempt is somewhat unorthodox. However, since his partner had passed in first seat, the chances of game were remote. It seemed wiser to try to interfere with the opponents' auction. This tactic backfired because, without the preempt, North-South might not have been able to reach an excellent four spade contract on their own steam. North had the ideal hand for a takeout double in the balancing seat, and South deemed that his hand warranted a shot at game even opposite a hand that could not open. South's bid:

## Pretoria warns neighbours following car bomb attack

PRETORIA (R) — South Africa has again publicly warned neighbouring states that it may seek revenge following a car bomb blast which killed 17 people and injured 188 in Pretoria on Friday afternoon.

Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange said that no neighbouring government giving refuge to members of the banned African National Congress (ANC) could expect South Africa to sit back.

He told South African radio Saturday night: "Acts of terror... will not be tolerated and South Africa will plan her reaction at her own discretion and in her own interests."

Shortly after the rush-hour blast outside South African air force headquarters, Defence Minister Gen. Magnus Malan warned that South Africa would not hesitate to launch more pre-emptive raids on nearby ANC bases.

"If we don't start taking that kind of action, we're sitting around and waiting for (an atrocity) to happen," Gen. Malan said.

South Africa showed the power of such strikes last December when it launched a dawn invasion on Lesotho's capital Maseru. The republic said the raid killed 30 members of the ANC, which is

pledged to overthrow white minority rule here.

The government has not categorically blamed the ANC for the bomb, the most serious guerrilla attack yet launched in South Africa, but Mr. Le Grange said on Friday that it appeared to be the work of the banned organisation.

With police still sifting through the debris that littered Pretoria's main shopping street after the blast, Mr. Le Grange said Saturday night that interesting and important leads were being followed up.

"I have every reason to believe that the South African police will eventually succeed to identify those responsible, track them down and bring them to justice," he said.

Prime Minister P.W. Botha described the explosion as part of a "communist-inspired onslaught" and promised that the country's security forces were getting the situation under control.

Although a police spokesman stood by the death toll of 17 issued early on Saturday, the Afrikaans language newspaper Beeld, quoting informed sources, put the figure at 28.

A spokesman at Pretoria's main hospital said 26 people were still being treated for injuries, nine of

whom were in a very serious condition.

### ANC issues threat

NAIROBI (R) — The president of the African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo, said Saturday his organisation would step up attacks inside South Africa.

But he told reporters it was too early to say whether ANC guerrillas carried out Saturday's Pretoria car bomb attack. Because of communications problems, this would take some time to establish.

"It is not our practice to make statements every time there is some action in South Africa," he said.

Asked if the ANC was under pressure from its Zambian host not to claim responsibility, Mr. Tambo said "No. As soon as we are absolutely clear about the bombing, we will make a statement."

Asked if the bombing was a sign of an escalation of black resistance to apartheid, he said: "Yes, without any doubt, make no mistake about it." He added: "The ANC is committed to intensifying its struggle until it is won. We have no choice."

Mr. Tambo was due to leave Sunday for Peking on his first visit to ten years.

## Salvadorean rebels claim 644 government casualties

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Salvadorean leftist guerrillas inflicted 644 casualties on government troops over the past seven weeks.

The radio Saturday, said the casualty figures were proof that the guerrillas were winning El Salvador's 43-month-old civil war and it called on government soldiers to leave the army and "not to risk their lives defending the oligarchy."

It did not break down the figures into dead and wounded.

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Damage to the stand has already been repaired.

The attack took place in a poor northern suburb of this sprawling city and was attributed by some local officials to resentment over the amount of money being spent on the papal visit by city authorities. No-one has claimed responsibility.

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